

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 14.

Edwin Booth is reported to have made \$800,000 clear money out of this season's tour, and he is richer now than ever before.

The Michigan house of representatives on Thursday passed the bill taxing liquor sellers \$300 each without any discrimination between beer and whisky.

Mrs. Kate Gordon, of St. Paul, is put down as the most beautiful woman in the northwest. Her "points" are a beautiful figure, perfect complexion, fascinating eyes and a rich voice. She is now in Europe and has created a social furor in Paris.

Robert Bonner, of the New York Ledger, lives in a square, brown-stone house, which is a copy of hundreds of others in New York. He is worth \$5,000,000, or \$6,000,000, all made from a small printing-office as a starting point thirty-six years ago.

The New York Times, the leading newspaper of that city, does not quite agree with the Harper's. It says that if the republicans nominate a man like Judge Graham or Joe Hawley, or any other man of that kind, nothing can prevent his election.

The ups and downs of this life are many and wonderfully strange. On this point the case of Joseph Brown, of St. Louis, is interesting. A few years ago he was mayor of the city, rich, interested in any number of capitalistic schemes and was a likely candidate for United States senator. A local paper mentions that he has just accepted a municipal clerkship worth \$1,800 a year.

AN ANTI-SALOON MEETING.

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union, New York, on Wednesday, May 25th, under the auspices of the anti-saloon republican national committee. It will be presided over by ex-Chief Justice Noah Davis, supported by a large number of prominent republicans as vice presidents, and will be addressed by the Hon. Wm. M. Evans, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and others. The object of the movement, which is national in its character, is not aimed against the liquor traffic as such, but against the influence of the saloons, the breweries and the distilleries in local, state and national politics of the country. It is felt that the liquor interest is using the political parties for its own aggrandizement, and that the corrupting and degrading tenor of the politics of the country are a great measure due to this cause. The organization of the "Anti-saloon republicans" is designed to counteract these tendencies. The meeting of the 25th is expected to give a powerful impetus to this general movement in the interest of purer and better politics, locally and generally.

The spirit and aims of this movement are being endorsed by nearly all the prominent leaders in the republican party in the east. Mr. Blaine is in hearty sympathy with the movement, so is almost every republican United States senator from the eastern states. The west is waking up to the importance of this question and the spirit of sympathy for the movement against the saloon in politics is spreading rapidly in all the western states.

THE ABILITIES OF JOURNALISM.

Some of the leading journals of the country are engaged in the fascinating business of paying their respects to each other in language that cannot be misunderstood. Mr. George Jones, the owner of the New York Times, pays his compliments to Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, in language as follows: Dana is a devil; a malicious wicked devil. He pitches into people that don't deserve it, just because he is naturally wicked. He has reduced the circulation of the Sun at least two-thirds, principally by his malicious attacks on deserving men and foolish moves like the support of Butler. He is just a pure devil.

Now the fact is that Mr. Dana is one of the most accomplished gentlemen in this country and in ripe scholarship he has few superiors, and certainly as an editorial writer he has hardly a peer. He was never known to prostitute the columns of the Sun for any purpose or for any price. But on the other hand, Mr. Jones, who calls Mr. Dana a devil, has been known to dispose of the columns of his Times to the Pan-American company for twelve hundred dollars, when all other papers in New York, regardless of party, refused the offer.

Mr. Dawson, editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, has sued Mr. Dana for libel, laying his damage at \$100,000. Dawson thought his honor was stabbed by the Sun, and he called Mr. Dana every vile name that could be imagined, whereupon the Sun to prove that Dawson used to be a newspaper guerrilla, publishes some of his letters which show that he wanted to lend the columns of the News and Courier to the carpet-baggers or any one else who would pay the price.

Then there is a war going on between the New York Tribune and the Times which shows that these two papers are not so brotherly love abiding. According to the Tribune, Jones is the most heartless Slylock ever known, and a man unfit to commune with honest men, whereas the fact is that Mr. Jones is very kind of a gentleman, and has a heart kind enough to constrain him to give thousands of dollars to charity. These facts show that sometimes great men come very near making fools of themselves when they get mad and have the columns of a newspaper under their control.

WAR ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

The Illinois state board of health has a bill before the legislature at Springfield, which provides that all persons who profess to be christian science or faith healers, must submit to a medical examination before the state board of health, fee \$25, and if by accident one should pass, he must pay a tax of \$100 a month to the board. We notice that the bill, unjust as it is, is likely to pass.

The Illinois state board of health is lowering its dignity very much when it stoops to such malicious proceedings as these. There may not be only virtue in the christian science system of healing diseases; there may be a lack of sound reason in the faith-cure plan; there may be folly, superstition and weakness of mind in all those who pretend to heal human ailments without medicine, but why attempt to persecute them? The regular profession has its errors and its weakness, and why not let the christian science healers, alone that perchance they may here and there restore to health some whom the regular profession has failed to heal? They have done this time and again, for their patients say, and even if it be a delusion why should a state board of health grow jealous of them and attempt to prohibit them by legislation from visiting those who have an abiding faith in that peculiar system of healing?

The christian science healers of Illinois certainly cannot do the people any more harm than many of the regular profession in that state, and why then, by special legislation try to drive them out of the practice?

MR. BLAINE'S STRENGTH.

Nearly all the leading republican papers in the east and the west have been engaged during the past month in discussing the political strength of Mr. Blaine. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press, the Milwaukee Sentinel, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, the Chicago Mail, the Chicago Evening Journal, the Inter Ocean, and many other republican journals cannot see where Mr. Blaine will prove any stronger in '88 than he was in '81, when he lost every doubtful state in the north. The Chicago Tribune, which is a strong Blaine paper, while it has not been booming him for a renomination, insists that he is as strong as ever he was, and that no one opposed to him has yet been able to name a man who is stronger. One of the supporters of the Blaine movement makes this answer to those who are opposing a second nomination of that gentleman, and the remarks are well worth careful consideration: "The Tribune promises that it is not at present urging the candidacy of Mr. Blaine or any other republican, believing it to be premature. If it can be shown that any other candidate is stronger than Mr. Blaine in the pivotal states the Tribune will be for that candidate, but in the meantime it is a matter open to discussion who the candidate is or where he is who is stronger than Mr. Blaine. That is what republicans want to know. From this point of view the argument made by the Pioneer-Press will not hold water. The Tribune then alludes to the fact that the mugwump organs of New York and Massachusetts were recently asked whether they would support Sherman, Allison, Hawley, Harrison, or any other strong party man like either of them, and they replied immediately that they would not; that they had been put into new relations and a new atmosphere, and that they should support Cleveland."

Upon this statement of the mugwump organs of the east, it is said there are not one hundred mugwumps but mean to support Cleveland, no matter who the republicans nominate, so that it will be impossible for the republicans to name any man whom the mugwumps will support providing that Cleveland shall be renominated, which of course, he will be. Then again, the argument is on the part of Mr. Blaine's friends that the third party prohibitionists will not support the republican nominee no matter who he is or however a temperance man he may be. Thus being the condition of things, the point the Tribune makes, and which is in accord with the spirit of the Blaine press in the east, is that the republican nominee must be a man who can draw the largest secessions from the democratic party; that no republican candidate will be able to fully unite the republican party, and therefore the man to nominate is the man who can command the vote of the dissatisfied democrats. In this view of the case, it appears to the Blaine men that Mr. Blaine is the most available republican candidate, because as it is alleged, there is no candidate who can be named, who will draw so largely from the Irish Americans as Mr. Blaine, and that the democratic vote which some republican leaders are attempting to secure.

Two things, then, are settled for the campaign of '88, that Mr. Cleveland will be the democratic nominee, and that the mugwumps will support him. Also this is the mind of the Blaine men, that no republican can be found who can unite the party, that is, reclaim the independent vote, and therefore the only hope of the republican party is to nominate Mr. Blaine and elect him with the Irish American vote and the vote of the American democrats who are dissatisfied with the alleged mugwumpish administration of Mr. Cleveland.

The Gazette has no sympathy with that political belief which affirms that Mr. Blaine is the only republican who can carry the country in 1888. It is putting the republican party on the low level of the democratic party which is forced to nominate a certain man or go down to sure defeat. The republican party is rich in leaders, and it is political wisdom to say that any one of them would practically unite the party and carry the election.

THE LOCK-OUT COMPLETE.

TEN THOUSAND CHICAGO WORKMEN TAKING A REST.

With a Probability that Tens of Thousands More Will be Thrown Out of Work—The expected effects of the Inter-State Law—A Decline Predicted in the Cattle Industry—Dollar Notes.

Chicago, May 14.—No efforts were made Friday to effect a compromise of the differences between the master builders and their employees. The former, having secured a large majority of the dealers in building material in their cause, spent the day mostly in discussing the situation. The request of the executive to all members of the association to stop work Friday evening was complied with by every one. By noon fully one-half of the master masons had stopped work, and the others ceased working during the afternoon. The lock-out is now complete and 10,000 men are directly affected by it. It is not estimated in a short time the number of idle men will be continually added to by the carpenters, painters, etc., running out of work, and there is no telling how many thousands men will suffer from the consequences of this trouble.

The members of the executive committee of the builders had several conferences during the day, but they refused to divulge their proceedings. Mr. Downey said he expected that in a few days the men would see the error of their way, and when they did so the arrangements for resuming work would be satisfactorily adjusted. He replied, when asked if there was a scheme on foot to import men to take the places of those who have been locked out, "Yes, sir; Chicago brick-huggers are good enough for us."

John Pearson, ex-president of the Bricklayers' union, was a caller at the builders' headquarters. Although he was not there on an official capacity, he held a long discussion with Mr. Prussing, Mr. Downey, and other members; but he was not acting officially and only an informal talk was held, in the course of which Pearson said he had been threatened by members of his union with throwing out of the window for insisting on stating his views when they were in opposition to the majority of the men. The many members who were present emphatically declared that they were now fighting for their rights as business men and not as unionists, and that they could not yield, whatever may be the consequences to them.

The bricklayers on their side are equally emphatic in their declaration that the builders will have to yield. An intelligent member of the union said that if the lock-out was continued by Monday one-third of their members would leave Chicago for other cities that at least one-third would get employed elsewhere from outside who are not connected with the Master Masons' association, and the others would be taken care of in various ways. Already, he said, over 500 bricklayers have left the city to find employment elsewhere. He claimed that the lock-out was nothing more nor less than a bluff, and that as the men fully understood it they were not alarmed. The men at headquarters scouted the idea of the building material dealers refusing to sell for cash, even though they had signed a contract not to do so. They argued that dealers who had brick or other material required in building for sale would not be tardy in refusing to deliver it to those who may purchase it.

However this may be, at a meeting of the Northwestern Brick Manufacturers' association, at which thirty-three firms were represented, it was resolved unanimously not to deliver any brick pending a settlement of the labor troubles and not to manufacture brick after next Wednesday, if the lock-out continues. The dealers in line signed the agreement not to sell material to builders who are out of the association until the lock-out is at an end.

Mr. Wheelock of the Architects' association, called at the Builders' exchange and said his association would refuse to have anything to do with builders who had not signed the agreement entered into by the Builders' exchange.

GOES BY CONTRARIES. The I. S. C. Law Operates Just as It Was Not Expected To. New York, May 14.—R. O. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: A great revolution in business is going on. With rapidly increasing accounts of serious losses at some localities and in some branches, and of wonderful gains in other places, or in other departments of trade and industry, the difficulty of reaching just conclusions respecting the general tendency is much enhanced. The inter-state act is but one of several causes which contribute to produce this revolution in commerce.

THE LOCK-OUT COMPLETE.

VIEW OF THE INCREASE OF THE HOURS OF LABOR OF THESE TWO TOWNS THEIR WAGES SHALL BE INCREASED TO \$12 PER WEEK, DATING FROM APRIL 14, 1887.

Street Railway Employees to Confer. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 14.—A national convention of street-railway employees will be held at Buffalo, August 1st, for the purpose of discussing means of obtaining proper adjustments of wages and hours of labor.

Strike Over One Man's Discharge. PITTSBURGH, May 14.—On account of the discharge of a roller at Clark Bros. Solar Iron works, a general strike, which affects about 700 men, has been ordered there to commence at once.

O'BRIEN IS INEXORABLE. He is Bound to Speak at Toronto—Expectations in That City. QUEBEC, May 14.—Mr. O'Brien left for Montreal by steamer Friday night. He was cleared as he left the dock and cannot be fired in his honor. Mr. O'Brien sent a telegram to the Toronto Herald, saying it was important to hold a public meeting in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., May 14.—Information that Mr. O'Brien purposed attending the loyal public meeting to be held here was given to the chief of police at noon Friday, and a special meeting of the board of police commissioners was at once called. The members were in session nearly an hour and completed the police arrangements. They also took into consideration Tuesday's proposed O'Brien meeting. The police authorities do not fear trouble, but they think it advisable to be prepared. On Tuesday evening 100 constables will be detailed at police headquarters and at the other central stations, and every arrangement will be made for the swarming in of special police should occasion require.

Mr. O'Brien's friends have not succeeded in getting a hall for Tuesday's meeting. They will take legal steps to compel the city to fulfill its contract, and let them have St. Andrews' hall. A public meeting in Queen's park by Mr. O'Brien's opponents will adopt resolutions condemning his visit and expressing confidence in Lord Lansdowne.

Progress on the Grimes Bill. LONDON, May 14.—Several amendments to the Grimes bill were voted down Friday night. The most notable feature was the rejection of a clause which would have the land of certain manors be held in trust for the benefit of the poor. Lord Spencer, who had introduced the clause, said that he had been told that the National League, in which he had been named to occur at Dundee on the same day, and also that they ought to be prohibited. The clause he believed his expression to have been perfectly intelligible. Harcourt and Gladstone repudiated Harcourt for remarks "calculated to inflame party passions."

Upon a motion being made to confirm the operation of a clause of the bill, to the most serious effect, Mr. Spencer said that if there was no one to oppose it, among those present, which the clause was directed, it was necessary to be voted.

O'Connor said the government had at last let the cat out of the bag by admitting that the stringent provisions of the bill had for their object the suppression of boycotting and the severe punishment of those even remotely engaged in it.

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Most unexpected results are produced; the inter-state act clearly helps those who bitterly oppose it, and as clearly injures others who expected great benefits from its operation. Thus, the river business of the west is expanding under the influence of the law, and the railroads are at the same time getting larger earnings from the part of the traffic they retain, while not a few cities find—as Cincinnati does—that trade in many lines is greatly unimpaired.

One general tendency is disclosed by the arguments for suspension or change of the law, especially from those who most favored its enactment. Serious diversion of trade from Western cities which have been central centers of distribution is in progress, and a shifting of such centers is now being effected. Western products do not, as a rule, gain anything in eastern markets; it is what has advanced 5% cents since the act went into effect, corn and oats have declined a fraction, pork is about the same in price, and 1 cent lower, legs 2% cent lower, and beef sells at the same price. The rise in wheat is clearly speculative, and therefore threatens a reaction through a curtailment of the demand.

Railroad building is not checked by the act, as yet, and there is a probability that by contracting traffic at many inland of few centers of trade the law may tend to the building of numerous local roads and parallel of rival lines. The treasury has taken in during the last winter over \$200,000 in silver and \$3,000,000 in gold, with \$500,000 legal tenders, but money appears to be in unusually good supply throughout the west, and collections are reported satisfactory at nearly all points. The lock-out of strikes and the inter-state law disturb business at many points, but the prevailing tone is peculiarly hopeful.

NO MORE CATTLE KINGS.

The Industry at Its Height and a Decline Ahead—Dime For a Butcher. BOSTON, May 14.—A careful review of the range and ranch cattle industry of the country, prepared from full reports by correspondents in western states and territories, enables the Boston Herald to say that the prospects of lessened cattle by severe weather during the last winter was exaggerated, and that the season was on the whole a favorable one.

The rapid setting up of the west is interesting to the business, and many well-informed persons interested think the industry of cattle raising has reached its height. The operation of the inter-state commerce law has been unfavorable, but reports are not sufficiently definite on this point to enable accurate conclusions to be drawn. The reports justify the prediction that higher prices for beef will prevail this year.

A Successful Arbitration. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.—After a session lasting four hours the board of arbitration, on the demand of the miners and miners in the Pittsburgh window-glass houses, have determined that the wages of 1887-88, including a unanimous decision Friday that there should be no change in the wages now prevailing, except those of the two towns at each furnace. In

ESTHER THE BEAUTIFUL QUEEN

THIS PLEASING CANTATA AS REVISED BY R. W. SEAGER, WILL BE PRODUCED AT MYERS NEW OPERA HOUSE! MAY-18TH, -19TH- AND -20TH.

UNDER MANAGEMENT OF The Janesville Choral Union,

With PERSIAN and JEWISH CHORUSES, also semi chorus of Children, fully costumed. The principal personations will be: KING-Mr. F. L. STOUFFER, HAMAN-MR. E. O. KIMBERLY, MORDECAI-MR. C. E. CHURCH, SCRIBE-E. J. SAMUELS, HEGAI-GEO. PARIS, QUEEN-MRS. H. A. SMITH, ZERISH-MRS. C. E. MOSELEY, PROPHETESS-MISS FARNSWORTH, HIGH PRIEST, J. G. Saxe, CHAMBERLAIN-F. NEEDHAM, HARBONAH-A. SHALLER, Maids of Honor, Guards, Pages, Etc.

Tableaux With Colored Lights in Each Act.

ADMISSION.-50c and 25c. Reserved Seats without extra charge. N. B.-Tickets on sale at Prentice & Evenson's on and after Saturday, May 14th.

See Here.

LADIES' GENUINE DONGOLA HAND SEWED BUTTON BOOTS \$3.65

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS OF AMAZON KID \$3.20

This Stock is warranted to outwear any other Kid known. The finest assortment of

Slippers - and - Walking - Shoes!

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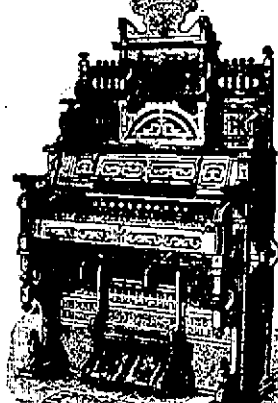
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Get our prices on any instrument you want and we will save you money.

Groceries Bought for Cash!

And am prepared to give bargains.

Baled Hay and all Kinds of Feed

Delivered to any part of the city.

J. H. JONES.

Official Notice.

Published by authority of the County Board of Supervisors of Rock County.

Refrigerators and Lawn Mowers!

We have just received a large shipment of all sizes of the celebrated

'ALASKA' DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS!

warranted to give perfect satisfaction every time. Remember they are charcoal filled, zinc lined and elegantly finished.

PENNSYLVANIA AND QUAKER CITY Lawn - Mowers.

Light, draft, durable and easily adjusted; we defy any one to produce their equal. Please call and examine these goods before purchasing, as it will save you money. No. 24 and 26 Main street.

HANCHETT & SHELTON.

This ad represents the popular Way Side Temperance Inn. The "Good for 10 cents" refers to the nice lunches given by the ladies every day in the week except Sunday. The Inn is located at the West end of Milwaukee Street bridge, under the Savings Bank. Patronize the temperance house.











